ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

## Mew York Herald.

Paris, January 11, 1848. Influence in Europe of the Capture of Mexico-

Reception of the President's Message, &c .- Contrast with the King's Speech-Debate in the Chamber of Deputies, &c. The capture of Mexico, and the dispatches of

General Scott and other officers of the army, have produced a profound impression upon the courts of England and France, and the intelligent portion of the European population; and the triumphs of our arms have created a great change in the opiaions of both governments and people, of the capacity and power of our country in war, and a corresponding respect for our rights is a necessary consequence; for, with the five great European powers, their past history shows that the stronger a government may be, the more they respect its rights and listen to its demands. In England, it has done more; for it has created a serious apprehension for the ultimate safety of her possessions on the North American continent, and satisfied her statesmen that in future, in any war with America, she will meet the same spirit which has enabled American arms to accomplish such daring deeds in the war with Mexico. All Europe now better understands that the United States are able to meet England in the arts of war, as well as of peace; and that on the western continent, speaking the English lenguage, a people exist who are destined soon to exceed in numbers and power, in wealth and national resources, any one of the great European powers.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury contrasts the influx of wealth and immediate resources of our country, with the twelve millions mphs of our arms have created a great change

netional resources, any one of the great European powers.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury contrasts the influx of wealth and immediate resources of our country, with the twelve millions of dollars diminution in the last year's income of the English government, and the critical condition of the financial affairs of that country generally; and in the prospective, the contrast is still greater, in favor of the United States. The United States, it is beginning here to be understood, can compete with any European country in any of the important branches of national industry, and that her ships engaged in the carrying trade, are the finest in the world. The French admit this frankly; and upon this point the English have ceased to claim the superiority, except in numbers. In any of the French ports which I have visited, I have been proud to find the largest and most beautiful ships in the harbor, American; and all the French with whem I have conversed, say that our ships are very much superior to those of England—at least, those that visit France. France is comparatively an inland nation, and has neither the means nor the expectation of competing with either the United States or England, in the carrying trade; and, generally, the French people see, with great satisfaction, a nation rising up in the west, to overshadow England in all those respects in which England claims universal superiority; and, therefore, the extension of our dominions over Mexico; the addition of a country half as large as all Europe; the acquisition of mines now the richest in the world, perhaps; the increase of our population eight or ten million; and the ultimate conversion of a seminary and the ultimate conversion of a seminary and the ultimate conversion of a seminary which has ever been the friend of France.

The President's message, General Scott's dispatches, the reports of the several Secretaries, accurrived at Paris nearly at the same time; and some of the land of Giants." I quote the sentiment precisely, and the language i

and created an interest to watch the progress of events in the Western world—and when they find a power which England has represented throughout Europe, as no mean competitor for the United States in any trial of strength; as injured to the arts of war and roused to the highest pitch of national enthusiasm, annihilated; and her armies routed and flying from one fourth of their numbers, in a series of pitched battles, of which the world furnishes few similar examples, without one reverse; and her ports closed, and her large towns and the capital in the possession of the United States, this state of things arrests public attention among the intelligent portion of the people of Europe, and they look for, and read with interest, the views and explanations which each nation may present to the civilized world, of events so extraordinary.

The public documents, therefore, emanating from the United States, have been read with universal interest—and they have created a profound impression upon the public mind in Europe, favorable to our country; notwithstanding the unremitted efforts of the English press to misrepresent us, aided, I regret to add, by the pens of some Americans heated with political warfare, and, perhaps, without thinking of the use which willbe made, by our enemies abroad, of what was said only for effect at home. Let all who take part against our country in war, remember that they have England and Englishmen for allies.

P. S.—January 12, 1848.—The debate in the Chamber of Deputies has commenced with a good deal of violence, and the ministry are as-

Chamber of Deputies has commenced with a good deal of violence, and the ministry are assailed in an unusual manner, and their impeach-

The Italian Revolution, and the Pope-Highly Interesting Intelligence-Progress of the Peaceful

Italy is passing through the deepest and most all pervading revolution she has seen since the middle ages-a revolution which has penetrated the entire body of society, throughout the peninsula, and seems likely, unless it be arrested by eauges beyond the foresight of man, to change the institutions of the continent of Europe.

I send you, in advance of all your contemporaries, files of the new journals established in Italy since the virtual proclamation of the freedom of the press in saverai of the States of that long oppressed and insulted country. The accession of Pius IX. to the throne of St. Peter, was the signal of the triumph of liberal princi-Peter, was the signal of the triumph of liberal principles in Italy; an event which no philosopher or statesman can pretend to have foreseen, and which was wholly unexpected by the Italians themselves. I have already sent to you, from time to time, information of the progress of the spirit of liberty, under the peaceful and auspicious reign of the new Pontiff. The political state of Italy will hereafter occupy a large space in my lotters to the Herald, and I am resolved to leave no phase of humanity unknowled.

of italy will hereafter occupy a large space in my letters to the Heraid, and I am resolved to leave no phase of humanity untouched.

Without being able at present to review the causes which have led to this wonderful revolution in the political, the accial, and the religious condition of Italy. I shall briefly lay before your readers the information which I have obtained by means of the new Italian journals just established. There are but two parties in Itally—the Austrian and the Italian; the one the friends and advocates of the aystem that has hitherto prevailed in the Italian eabinets, that has robbed Italy of its nationality and independence, that has rifled from her the last reading of liberty that had descended to that fair land from the heroic republicans of the middle ages—a party that has opposed, with demoniac virulence, the introduction of railways, and manufactories, and frestrade, of freedom of the press, of liberal ideas, and of popular education—a party that has alded and abetted Metternich in perfecting his perfidious scheme of reducing all Italy under the Austrian yeke. This is the party that opposed Pius IX to every reform he undertook for the beaseft of his people and for the emancipation of his country, that compired against the life of the Pontifi last July, and which would, if the plot had not been discovered, have deagged that venerable and great man from his throme, and wet the streets of Rome with his blood. The other party is made up of the great body of Italians. Every friend of popular liberty—every down of national independence—every advocate of constitutional government and of ratienal liberty—every genuine friend of religion or of the Catholic church—every lover of peace and of virtue, and they constitute two thirds, if not three fourths of the entire population of Italy. Until the elevation of Pius IX.

versal entiunisem. Up to the day I write, the entire population of Gence has been in a atate of the deepest excitement. Not less than 29,000 citizans assembled in the great plazas, before the theatre, determined to destroy the convent of the Seuits. Gence has been the head quarters for many years of this colious society, and the popular feeling in that city had been exceptrated to the last point against them. The friends of liberty and of order, perceiving that the convention of the popular feeling by proposing them. The friends of liberty and of order, perceiving them. The friends of liberty and of order, perceiving them. The friends of liberty and of order, perceiving them. The friends of liberty and of order, perceiving them. The convention of the popular feeling by proposing the popular of the convention of the popular feeling of the convention of the convention of the popular of the convention of the convention of the perceiving the

The River of Naglos, who esigned cover the harmest and an electrical and an electrical and probably the ledge received from highest and flower the second probably the ledge received for the highest and probably the ledge received from the second probably the second from the second probably the sec which are such enthusisem. A harpes around of young men, no hidsen and there, word in procession, with torches, to the American consulate, and short of the Louise of the Leavise house, with dags of liberty, and "vivas" for the American case age, and for public men our institutions, and the heroes of our revo-intion. The cones of the American eagle, and for public men our institutions, and the heroes of our revo-intion. The copies of the fireful were read and translated ries once by professors and teachers of English, to crewis, and severy sentiment of liberty, and "vivas" for the American can during the control of the cones, and the constant to sent Monaganes Ferreri Apstolical liberal, and high-minded learned man to represent a that court the New World.

The American content of the cones, and the control of the cones, and the cones, and the control of the cones, and the control of the cones, fee. There is a certain historical prejudice against such a duty, which may possibly excite some opposition. The experience of the last year, however, is proof positive against the other alternative, viz:—a repeal of the new tastiff, and a renewal of the potective scale of duties upon imports. The increase of revenue under the new system of revenue adules, has been beyond all expectation, and the Union now finds that it cannot recede in the career of free trade without serious loss to the exchequer. Brother Jonathan, therefore, will probably submit to pay for the sweets of glory with a trifling per centage on his coffee and tea. A graduated scale of pitoes to be fixed upon certain public lands, which for thirty years, more or less, have been a drug in the market, is to raise another odd million of dollars. These two expedients, however, are by no means enough in a nation whose principle it is to contract no permanent debt, but whose practice it is to annex all its neighbors, one after another, and assert a paramount claim to a continent. So something else must be done. This great difficulty as to the sinews of war is solved by recurrence to the ordinary practice of invaders. Mexico is, for the future, to pay for its own conquest. Not only is an account to be run up, but ready money, or ready something, is to be exacted forthwith. The American Executive has frequently urged upon its Generals the duty of exacting from the Mexican population some decent equivalent for the favors conferred by their respectable vasiters. Of course, it has somewhat provoked the Americans to see that the invasion has been in some respects a positive gain to the Mexicans, who have had an army of wealthy customers at their own doors, and at their own terms. The generals, however, have replied, with evident regret, that they found themselves under the painful necessity of paying or starving. A hint of confiscation or plunder would have laif waste the country even before the invaders could do that for themselves. This was the difficult ye

will houses be sacred? When saints are despoiled, will obligens be spared?

Louis Philippe and James K. Polk.

[From the London Spectator]

However opposed to each other in the obvious characteristics of length and style, the two official addresses which come to us this week from the South and the West—Louis Philippe's speech to his Chambers, and James K Polk's message to Congress—have one trait in common, that they are both conceived if a spirit of courting popularity.

A besetting weakness of the Anglo-American race is an arrogant pride, which prompts the citizens to look down upon every other nation, even in matters where they thomselves are inferior, and deem it a favor if they condessend to conquer. Of late years this spirit has assumed the military form, which is its mest appropriate and imposing avatar; and under that inspiration the republicans are breaking through the injunctions of their great fathers, the Washingtons and Jeffersons, not ta meddle in foreign affairs, nor be betrayed into the delusive dangers of conquest. Mr. James K Polk, having had greatness thrust upon him, is naturally ambitious both of deserving and or retaining it; but he can devise no more exalted plan than that of trucking to the popular passions—to the lowest passion which a nation can own collectively, that of national robbery—the one most perilcus to his beloved country, that of territorial extension by military conquest. His message is an apolegy for such courses, couched in language so barefaced that it can pass current only among the rude and vulgar. He is either a pander to those classes, or a type of them; perhaps both.

Can much better be said of Louis Philippe? Hisspeech has the brevity, the polish, the neutral tone of indifference, which constitute the trick of royal dignity; but it

haps both.

Can much better be said of Louis Philippe? Hisspeech has the brevity, the polich, the neutral tone of indifference, which constitute the trick of royal dignity; but it is as manifest a homage to the people as the President's long message. It is, indeed, a more genuine submission. Louis Philippe has been reminded of what he owes to the people, and makes his acknowledgments. For some years, while his whole efforts seemed to be concentrated on preserving the peace of Europe, he won, from the peaceable, respect and praise; his neglect to fulfil the requirements of the character were overlooked in his presumed aval to develope the material welfare of France.—In the heedlessness of succeas, or the diminished sense of responsibility which characteriase, old age, he at last allowed it to be perceived that all this love of quiet was not for the sake of France, but for the sake of his own family projects. His naked selfahness estranged the people who placed him on the throne; their altenation becomes dangerously apparent; he is arraigned at the tribunal of public dinners—and before that tribunal he deigns to plead.

The fact that the king on his throne engages in controversy with the referentse, betways a arrious extent of weakness. Not a weakness of France, for France was never stronger than she is now in meterial resources,

telligence and moral elevation of the men themselves. It is not the Louis Philippes or the James K. Folks that mete out human advancement.

Fasthlons for January.

From the London and Paris Ladies' Magazine of Fashlon.

The warm and comfortable doubliette has re-appeared this whiter, in Paris, in an improved form, ornamented by quilting. In patterns for evening social parties they are made in pink and nisis satin, trimmed with remine, and small mantelet to match. The style of trimming redingotes is no longer confined to the tablier form; many have trimmings enoircling the skirt, particularly in quilting. Cloth dresess are worn, dark blue and ciaret being the favorite colors; they are embroidered in soutable, intermixed with embroidery en relief, the tight back of the corases being equally ornamented with the front; they are also accompanied by mantelets embroidered and festonne; some have merely a single wide galion velonte, or four very narrow ones divided by buttons. The simp-trimmings continue an indispensable accessoire of most toilettes, and not only for robes and manteaux, but also bounets and caps are frequently ornamented by them. Fringes, oudes and crepe are much used on bail dresses.

Walking and carrisgs-dresses are made tight and high, with long sleeves, closing at the wrists. For evening wear the oursages are low, tight and polated, many having draperie on the top. Pretty little mantelets are made for evening use, of lace, or plain tulle, trimmed with esveral rows of lace; the rioh lace scarf is, however, more elegant. Flowers are very much used on bail dresses, either in bunches or wreaths forming moutants, or cordons so small as to form the headings of flounces. Those of foliage are particularly pretty.

The velvet bonnents are meetly of dark colors, black, reyal blue, vanilla; but, they are lined with a contrasting color, and ornamentes, with much taste inside; plumes of small feathers are rashoundle, the last failing low, but the most elegant ones have a single extrich feather noue, with marabo

Miscellancous.

Among the recent failures of English houses in Calcutta, is mentioned that of Smith, Cowell, & Co. To the above, says the Boston Advertiser of yesterday, a correspondent enables us to append the following:

Dehaber. Frankfort.
Hartley, Berohard & Co. Halifax.
Bramer & Son. Amsterdam.
Hardman & Co. Liverpool.
Boyle & Co. do
Oxley, Dunlap & Co. Bradford.

A sumptuous dinner was given by Mr. Bulwer, on the first day of the new year, at which the representative of the United States, General Saunders, was present.

Captain Robert Haley Judd, R. N., the last survivors of the Bulker's-hill, and one of the 19th ult. at his residence at Cheltonham. He had been in eleven general actions with the enemy's fleets, basides outting out vessels, and fighting with the army on shore.

We regret to announce the death of Lieut. P. Ambrose.

We regret to announce the dash of Lieut. P. Ambrose, at Fortsmouth, in his 63th year. He revered in the expedition to Holland; in the Phube, at Tradagar; and in the Endymion at the passage of the Dardamelies; was Acting Lieutenant of the Port d'Espagne at the seige of Martinique; in the gue-boat service at Gibraitar; and latterly was one of the Admiralty Agents, in charge of the mails on the chips of the British and North American Mail Steam-ship Company.

Admiral Cochianz.—The Earl of Dundonald, once Lord Cochrane, has in the most flattering terms been offered the naval command of the North American and West Indian naval stations. The veteran admiral has accepted the command; and will thus, in the evening of his days, enjoy an honor too long deferred, to which his unrivailed exploits have so justiy entitled him.

DEATH OF TROMAS W. GILFIN.—The English papers announce the sudden and unexpected death of Thomas W. Gilpin. Eq., the United States Consul at Belfast.—His death was caused by disease of the heart.

The Corn Trade of Europe.

[From the Mark Lane Express, Jan. 10.]

Nochange has taken place in the character of the weather; we have consistently experienced a slight frost during the night time, but the days have been mild, wet, and altogether unsusonable. The high range of temperatures and the large quantity of rain that has fallen have attimulated vegetation, and the wheat plan has a somewhat too gay an appearance for the period of the year. No danger is, however, at present apprehended from this of counts from all parts of the kingdom complain of the part of the kingdom complain of the had order in which the grain has hitherto come to market; and there can be no doubt that this hash do an attein influence on the tene of the trade. Merchanis and miliers are naturally unwilling to buy largely of an article scarcely available for immediate use, for in many case the weat has been rendered of rough and the state of grain without a large mixture of old. Buyers have, consequently, contracted to represent the ha

manner in which the potatoes are going off in the pits, and anticipate a greatly increased consumption of other articles in consequence. The dull reports from the South and good supplies of grain had, however, had a depressing effect on quotations, and not only wheat, but all sorts of corn, had tended downwards in value at the leading markets.

The advices from Ireland in regard to potatoes are also unfavorable, but prices of other articles of food do not appear to have been much influenced thereby; indeed, indian corn, the great substitute for potatoes with the poorer classes, had receded in value, owing to the belief that larger supplies would be received from America than had been previously reckoned on.

The arrivals of wheat coastwise into London have been on the same moderate scale this week as for some time past, only 6026 quarters having been reported up to this (Saturday) evening. The quantity brought forward by land carriage samples from the neighboring counties has, meanwhile, been very scanty; indeed, there was hardly say thing exhibited either on Wednesday or Friday from Essex or Suffolk, and the few runs displayed on the Kent stands consisted mostly of parcels left over from previous receipts. With so scanty a supply, the operations have necessarily been on a restricted scale; but though the millers have acted with the utmost caution, factors have remained firm, and the little business done has been at previous prices. Further supplies of wheat have arrived from abread—this was hardly expected; at lift very little effect has been produced by the late receipts, as importers have refrained from pressing sales from on board ship. The country demand for foreign wheat has not been by any means active since our last, and the local inquiry has also been slow. Fine qualities, particularly Dazig, have, nevertheless, been held for fully as much, and needly buyers have been colliged to pay Monday's currency for what they required for immediate use. In secondary and inferior sorts scarcely anything has been d

The transactions in peas have not been very extensive, and quotations have remained much the saile as previously.

Indian corn has been neglected, in consequence of dull advices from some of the principal irish markets.

Owing to the non-arrival of Tuesday's Hamburg mail, our naws from the Saltice is not so complete as usual; we have, however, Dunig advices of the list last, and accounts of corresponding dates from some of the other principal ports. The navigation having become closed, and the inquiry for apring shipment having been comparatively triling, but little business seems to have been done either in wheat or apring corn. Our Danzig left-ters state that prices of wheat were nominally best of 49s per quarter. Stocks were very short, and holders had remained exceedingly from. During the year 1817, there had been exported from Danzig 28 730 lasts of wheat, and the quantity remaining in warehous on the late inst, amounted to only 3338 lasts, shout two-thirds of which consisted of old, and the other third of new. The weight of the new wheat which had come forward, had waried from 8308 to 600s per bushel.

Al Statin, on the 31 of January, prices of wheat were almost nominal, and exceedy asything appears to have lead to be a subject of the subje

Exyptian beans 295 per qr. free on board.

From Leghorn we learn, under date of 30th of Dec, that a cargo of fine Polish wheat had been bought there, for ireland, at a price equal to 47s 6d per qr., including freight.

On the 24th ult., Mademoiselle Emma A, one of the first aeronauts of France, made her fifth ascension from Bingamin race-course, opposite New Orieans. She arose to a great height and descended in one of the streets of New Orieans, where she was received by her brother, who had followed her on horseback.

The recent heavy rain which fell on Wednesday last in this city, must have extended some distance in the interior, as it has caused our river to rise, and it was last evening running over the lower wharves.—Augusta (Ga) Sentinel, Jan. 28.

The snow storm of this morning, detained the trains upon all the railroads more or less,—in some instances the detention was nearly two hours.—Bost. Journal, lat

We learn from a gentleman who came from the interior of New Hampshire on Saturday, that it snowed hard through Friday night; and that eight or ten inches of snow must have fallen before noon on Saturday.—Traveller.

Mrs. Rich. Holloway, of Madison, N. J. committed suicide by hanging, on Friday afternoon. Mr H., returning from his business, had occasion to go into the garret, when he perceived, as he then thought, his wife standing upon a chair, but when about descending, he spoke to her, and not receiving any answer, he looked more closely, and discovered that she had hung herself with a skein of yarn.

The communication between Fayetteville and Charles-ton, was opened on Friday last. In a few days it is ex-pected that the line to Petersburg will be completed. The New Brunswick Union contains in full the proceedings at a dinner given in that city by a number of gentlemen, in honor of Commodore Stockton. Judge Nevins presided, and welcomed the gallant Commodore to the city.

General Kearney arrived in New Haven on Tuesday, and took lodgings at the Pavilion. He leaves the city on Wednesday. The store of Tiffany & Lockwood, Buffalo, was burned on the morelog of the 29th January. Loss between \$2000 and \$3000.

Willard Waker, long known and respected as an en-terprising merchant of Albany, died a few days since in that city.

The steamer lois, lying in the Basin at Albany, sprung aleak on Sunday, and would have sank had it not been for the assistance of an engine which pumped her out. The first sturgeon caught at Albany this year was hauled up in a seine at the F-rry, ou Friday last.

The wheeling in the vicinity of Albany is in a sorry condition; the weather is warm and the mud deep.

The mail from Stueben to Rome, was robbed on the night of Saturday week, and has not been recovered. The State Medical Society was to meet in the capitol at Albany, yesterday.

Movements in Honor of Army Officers at Home.

At a regular meeting of the Louisiana Association of Veterans of 1814 and '15, held on Saturday, 4th December. 1847, resolutions were unanimously adopted, that Major General Zachary Taylor be constituted an honorary member of this association. The Secretary informed the General of his election as a member of the association, and received a reply from him, in which the cld hero acknowledged the compliment in a hand-some letter.

soms letter.

The friends of Midshipman Fringle, at Charleston, S. C., have ordered a beautiful sword, which has been finished and is ready for presentation. The sword is from the manufactory of Ames, at Cabotville, Mass., and is said to be beautifully made, and the scabbard elaborate y wrought. DESTROYING PROVISIONS .- A correspondent of

DESTROYING PROVISIONS.—A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, writing from Augusta, Ga., states that a negro man of midding age and size, weighing about 150 lbs., in the short space of two hours, at the usual neur for breakfast, ate and drank the enormous quashity of provisions comprised in the following itst, vis. 13 catefast, 2 shad, 154 dozam blacult, 40 flat cakes, 154 lb butter, 6 links sumages, 23 ergs, 30 ears of corn, 4 onickens, 2 slices of bevfstake and 2 of liver, 1 gallon back bone stow, I large plate of rice, 19 cups of ooffee, and 1 plat of orandy. The inconvenience attacky whiled to another quarter of the city and ate 17 water melons, apprecing a desire to partake of more could they have been found. It may be proper to add, in connection with the above, and it would seem strange too, that as regards his ordinary habits of eating and drinking, he is remarkably abstending.

The editor of the Advertiser remarks that the above was written by a regular subscriber (2 lergy) if the people of Ireland all ate at the above rate, now many countries would it take to supply them with provisions?]

Turnor, February I, 1843.—The customary semi-monthly meeting of the "Farmers" Club" took place to-day, in the rooms of the Institute. Although the attendance was not numerous, a sufficient number of practical and intelligent agriculturists were attracted by the announcement of the continuation of the popular subject—"Ploughing and Sab-soiling."—Judge Livingston in the chair. An article was read on the progress of the Russian Agricultural Associations, at one of whole, recently held at Mosov, spochuses of flax, hemp and wool were awarded the highest marit, and a general preference given to such articles as were calculated, in their growth and manufacture, to enhance the national importance of the empire. Mr. Wakeman announced the preparation of a bill, to be laid before the Sanate, for the establishmant of an agricultural college, and read the resolutions of the New York State Agricultural institute, at the programms of the bill, in which the advantages of a complete and liberal education of the farmer antivity him to appreciate the value of his farm and atord nin, the general knowledge necessary to improve his lands, and the aleison is indicand elevating, by a crypteria, and resommending the bill, as worthy of private and legislative approval. The Secretary read an article on the necessity of testing seeds and modern improvements in agricultural implements; also, one upon agricultural education, by Columbia, written 1800 years past, on the growth of turning, and recommending the bill, as worthy of private and legislative approval. The Secretary read an article on the necessity of testing seeds and modern improvements in agricultural implements; also, one upon agricultural education, by Columbia, written 1800 years past, on the growth of turning, and recommending the secretary and article on institution in Paris and Dublin were displayed. Dr. Underbill read an advertisement which appeared in the public papers, from a person of feat announced. The doort never prunes in January of February; his time is March and A

and show them up to all visiters, which I think is about as just a punishment as could be inflicted, and I believe I shall adopt the same system. As to Jake, he is one of our regular customers. What do you do for a living now,

l shall adopt the same system. As to Jake, he is one of our regular customers. What do you do for a living now, Jake?

Jake.—Ne, Judge Osborne, I never steals anything. I havn't done anything for a long time; no, Judge, I tell you the truth, on my honor. I tan't on that "lay!" now, no how; and if you lock me up for what I havn't done, I thinks it's hard. Just give me a sight. If I was "foal," I shouldn't say a word; I should be willing to go up fee it; but, Judge, I am as innocent as the child unbora.

Magisthate.—Yes, Jake, we know you wouldn't steal anything out of reach; and as this case appears to be pretty strong against you, I shall lock you up for trial; and tharrist, also, as an accomplice.

Harrist, also, as an accomplice.

Harrist, also, as an accomplice.

Harrist woman.

Magisthate.—Where is your husband, Harrist?

Harrist woman.

Magisthate.—Where is your husband, Harrist?

Harrist — The is at sea, Judge, and I draws enough to keep me while he is gone.

Magisthate.—The is at sea, Judge, and I draws enough to keep you; but it comes from the pochets of the men you rob. Take them down, officers, and tell the keeper to provide them with a comfortable cell.

Horse Stealing and Schuction.—Constable Rue arrested, on Tuesday night, a man by the name of Edwin Austin, on a charge of sicaling a horse and wagon, helonging to Joseph Laws, residing at Chester, Massachusetts. It appears from the facts in this case, that Austin hired the horse and wagon of Mr. Lases, under pretence of going a distance of 20 miles; but instead of returning according to premise, he proceeded out of the State, a distance of near 100 miles; to Bridgeport, Connecticut, taking with him the wife and two chi'dren of the put the horse and wagon up at a livery stable, and immediately left for this city; putting up at Heward's Hotel, where the officer succeeded in making the arrest. The accused was detained in order to be sent back.

Law Intelligence.

immediately left for this city; putting up at Howard's flotel, where the officer succeeded in making the arrest. The accused was detained in order to be sent back.

Law Intelligence.

United States Distract Court, Feb. 2.—Before Judge Betts—After the judge had taken his seat on the bench, this moraling, the Grand Jury pannel was called over, and a quorum having answered, his honor desilvered the neual charge. He said the services of the gentlemen of the Grand Jury were required, on this cension, to enable the court to exercise its oriminal jurisdiction. They were aware that the United States Courts have jurisdiction of all crimes committed on the high seas, and in all places within the jurisdiction of the United States. There are a great number of case on the calendar; but none of them of any great magnitude. The court not being advised of the particular nature of the ofteners, does not think it necessary to detain the jury with any lengthemed observations. The District Attorney will be in attendance, and give any explanation or information which may be required. The District Attorney will be in attendance, and give any explanation or information which may be required. The Fourtr, q.c.—This cause, which was commenced yesterday, and reported in the Herold, was resumed.

Common Flatas Feb. 2.—Before Judge Daley—John A. Bush. et al. vs. James S. Utter.—This was an action on a promissory note for \$166. On the trial, it appeared that one Baldwin extrise on the business of boot and showmaker, in Bleecker street, and sold out to a person named Hamlin, who purchased goods to the amount of \$300, and added it to the stock, and then resold to Baldwin, and received in payment two notes, one of which is the note in suit, which was endorsed that one Baldwin extress the stock, and then resold to Baldwin, and received in payment two notes, one of which he give this note. The defendant two notes, one of which he give this note. The defendant in the plaintiff for which he give this note. The defendant in error, Adjounced this to